

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Past event that has present consequences is called really present perfect tense

Subject plus have has plus past participle

Bring a perfect sentence for present perfect sentence -2

I you we they have + v3 He she it has + v3 Past event

I

Today / this morning / this week / this year
Never Never / just before / yet / not yet } -2

Already / recently are commonly used in this tense in this tense.

II

I have met him today / this morning
She has met me in this week / in this new year } -2

They have met me never

He has left me ever. just before.

III

I have spoken to him

You have eaten with me

We have gone to Delhi

They have seen the movie

She has drawn the picture

He has torn the paper

It has helped more... more.. helped me more...

Past event that has -2

PRESENT PERFECT

To make the positive present perfect tense, use:

- **'have' / 'has' + the past participle**
- Make the past participle by adding **'ed' to regular verbs** (for example, 'play' becomes 'played')
- There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'studied')
- We also have some completely **irregular verbs**

(Also, here's some help if you are not sure **how to pronounce '-ed'** at the end of a verb).

Positive	Positive Short Form
I have played	I've played
You have worked	you've worked
He has written	he's written
She has walked	she's walked
It has rained	it's rained
We have travelled	we've travelled
They have studied	they've studied

The negative is really simple too. Just put 'not' after 'have' or 'has':

Negative	Negative Short Form
I have not eaten breakfast today	I haven't eaten
You have not been to Asia	you haven't been

He has not seen the new film	he hasn't seen
She has not played tennis	she hasn't played
It has not snowed this winter	it hasn't snowed
We have not slept all night	we haven't slept
They have not tried the food	they haven't tried

To make a question, put 'have' or 'has' in front of the subject:

'Yes / No' Questions
Have I missed the bus?
Have you visited London?
Has he worked as a waiter before?
Has she met John?
Has it been cold this week?
Have we arrived too early?
have they studied English grammar before?

We use this tense for unfinished and finished actions:

Unfinished Actions

We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' an action or state has continued with 'since' and 'for'. Often, we use **stative verbs** in this situation:

- I've **known** Karen since 1994.
- She's **lived** in London for three years.

'Since' and 'For'

We use 'since' with a **fixed time in the past** (2004, April 23rd, last year, two hours ago). The fixed time can be another action, indicated with the **past simple** (since I was at school, since I arrived):

- I've known Sam **since** 1992.
- I've liked chocolate **since** I was a child.
- She's been here **since** 2pm.

We use 'for' with a **period of time** (2 hours, three years, six months):

- I've known Julie **for** ten years.
- I've been hungry **for** hours.
- She's had a cold **for** a week.

Finished Actions

1: Life experience

(we don't say when the experience happened, just sometime in the past)

- I **have been** to Tokyo.
- She **has lived** in Germany.
- They **have visited** Paris three times.
- We **have never seen** that film.

Have you ever read 'War and Peace'?

2: A finished action with a result in the present (focus on result)

- I've **lost** my keys (so I can't get into my house).
- She's **hurt** her leg (so she can't play tennis today).

- They've **missed** the bus (so they will be late).

I've **cooked** dinner (so you should come and eat).

3: With an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today, in the last year)

- I **haven't seen** her this month.
- She's **drunk** three cups of coffee today.
- This week they've **been** shopping four times.

Note: We **can't** use the present perfect with a finished time word:

- I've seen him yesterday.

'Been' and 'Gone'

In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances.

Been

We use '**been**' (often when we talk about 'life experience') to mean that the person being talked about has visited the place, and come back. Notice the preposition 'to':

- I've **been** to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live).
- She has **been** to school today (but now she's back at home).
- They have never **been** to California.

Gone

We use '**gone**' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person is at the place now:

- 'Where's John?' 'He's **gone** to the shops' (he's at the shops now).
- Julie has **gone** to Mexico (now she's in Mexico).
- They've **gone** to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).